FRIDAY, JULY 81, 1896.

Three Groups.

What was once the Democratic party seems now to be split into three parts. Those to whom Democracy has been a name only, and who would vote for bright red anarchy if it was declared in the name of a National Democratio Convention, are

preparing to vote for BRYAN. Then there are half and half Democrats, whose devotion to the ideas traditionally represented by their party is strong enough to induce them to deny the Chicago ticket, but not strong enough to vote against it for the reason that the alternative ticket is christened Republican.

The third group consists of Democrats. genuine, convinced, and earnest, who know that Popullst defeat is the first duty of the hour and the way to insure the perpetuation of Democratic principles in the United States. They will vote for McKINLEY.

Blasphemy and Profaulty at the Two Populist Conventions.

Nobody who read the proceedings of the Populist Convention last week could fail to notice, in that long record of honest fanaticism bamboozled by demagogues and intriguers or carried away by its own ignorance, the astonishing, the appalling amount of blasphemy and profanity which came from the speakers and the spectators. Of the profanity it is unnecessary to speak. Of the blasphemy a sufficient idea may be had by pondering the remark that Mr. BRYAN is "God's new Messiah." Appeals to the Deity were almost continuous. Probably many of them were sincere. Many of them must have been a mere rhetorical device. When shifty politicians, patching up their dickers, assume the language of the Puritans of the seventeenth century, the gorge rises at the deceit.

There are some observations in what may be called the religious-sentimental bunco vein, made by the Permanent Chairman of the Convention, the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, a Senator from Nebraska:

"When this Convention has concluded its labor, in my humble judgment there will arise to the throne of grace from this vastland of ours the prayers of 5,000,000 of voters, of 5,000,000 honest, intelligent women, and of all the little children scattered from Maine to California. They will be the prayers of the oppressed, the prayers of the wronged, prayers that Issue from the months of women whose faces have become wrinkled with care and unjust burdens.

There will be prayers of little boys and girls who have been half clad and half fed, and who do not realize that the result of the toil of the masses must pass by law into the coffer of the man who does not work. [Applause.] There will be the prayers of the farmer, who works in summer's heat and winter's cold for his family, and who realizes that he mutake seven cents for his cotton, five cents a bushel for his oats, 10 cents a bushel for his corn, and 35 cents a bushel for his wheat.

There will be the prayers of the man who was forced into the street as a beggar by the cruel and merciless gold power. "The prayers, my fellow citizens, of all the op-

pressed and all the wronged, of all Goo's creatur The Hon. URIAH HEEP, or Mr. STIGGINS

in his most unctuous moment of pineapple rum, could not have exceeded Mr. ALLEN'S effort. This, however, was mild compared to the run of speeches. At the Convention where Mr. BRYAN was

nominated in Chicago the same excessive invocation of the Deity and asseveration in His name was noticeable, and there was also a very offensive odor of sulphur. Things were worse at St. Louis, but then a good many of the delegates at Chicago were not Populists; a minority, to be sure, but still a good many. At both Conventions violence, frequent calling upon the name of Sop, and profanity, were common.

Ascribing their respective parts, in each Convention, to sincerity and to fanaticism borrowing the language of Scripture, and making due allowance, in case of the profanity, for ignorance, for unrestrained vulgarity and for strong excitement, the blasphemy and the profanity at both are sufficiently explained as the result of the excess of emotion over thought in weak or imperfectly trained minds with a hysterical tendency. Violent expression uttered the passion which had invaded the domain of finance and political economy. Both Conventions were not reasoning but taving bodies. They fell "a-cursing like a very drab," because it was easy to get angry and violent and it was impossible to argue calmly. And the hypocrites and self-seekers, the leaders and steerers of the excitement, easily counterfeited the jargon of the real believers.

The Case of the William Todd.

It is not surprising to hear that Secretary OLNEY once more is pushing with earnestness the demands of our country against Spain for the ill-treatment of the American schooner William Todd by a Spanish gunboat several months ago.

The question does not appear to be one of damages, or, if any pecuniary loss was occasioned by the delay, it is too slight to be at all a prominent feature, if indeed it is pressed at all. But the right of American commercial vessels to go to and fro upon the high seas, in their lawful business, without molestation, is involved in this case, and hence it cannot be called trivial. We once made a very serious affair of the right of search which Great Britain undertook to exercise over our vessels, and cannot submit to any similar encroachments on the part of Spain.

The American schooner, while on a voyage from Mobile to Jamaica, having passed west of Cuba, proceeded on her course, and when about half a dozen miles off the Isle of Pines, south of Cubs, according to the account of her Captain, was brought to by a Spanish gunboat, which fired a solid shot across her bows. The commander of the war vessel boarded her, examined her papers and searched her, but found nothing suspicious, and then allowed her to go on.

When the Alliança was fired upon, last year, off Cape Maysi, our Government demanded from Spain a disavowal of the act, as unauthorized, and a proper expression of regret, and it secured both. It is true that that vessel was a steamer carrying our mails; but the ground taken covered the case of all American vessels, not only in the Windward Passage, but on any highway of commerce. The William Todd was a sailing vessel which, at the time in question. and in the state of the winds, was compelled to take a long tack as if intending to run in to the Isle of Pines. The assumption of the Spanish gunboat that she was on an unlawful errand was quite as unwarranted as the assumption in the case of the Alliança, and the act of firing upon her calls for an apology.

It has often been urged that, since the limit of three marine miles for maritime jurisdiction was originally supposed to represent the range of a cannon shot from the shore, the greatly increased range of modern rifles should extend that range to five or six

miles at least. Whatever the merits of that proposal, however, it has not yet become a part of international law, and hence has no bearing on the present case. Besides, our ground, expressly taken in the Alliança case, was that, even if the versel should be within three miles of the shore, for convenience of navigation, while going about its lawful business, it must not be fired upon. Hence, even if the Spanish gunboat insists that the William Todd was nearer to the Isle of Pines than six miles, the outrage of stopping and searching her is not the less marked. The point is that she was on the ocean highway, using it as a sailing vessel is entitled to use

it in her peaceful and honest vocation. This point having once been properly made must be insisted upon. Spain's notion that the commander of the gunboat was justified in his course, being only anxious to serve his Government, cannot be accepted as sufficient in the case. Nor can the incident be dismissed as too trivial to quarrel about. It is the principle of protection for our merchantmen that is at stake, and in order that their rights may be preserved there must be atonement for every wrong done to them.

The Legal and the Commercial Ratio,

The advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are not agreed as to the effect which the measure would have upon the commercial value of the metal. In the agricultural districts the doctrine is taught that free coinage would reduce the dollar to the present gold value of the silver in it, which is about 53 cents, and that, therefore, the prices of all agricultural products would be nearly doubled. To the workers for wages in this region the representation is made that, under unlimited coinage, the silver dollar, at 16 to 1, would still be of equal value with a gold dollar, as it is now under restricted coinage, and thus that the prices of commodities and the cost of living would not rise. Others insist that the value of gold would fall and meet the rise of silver half way, and thus that prices would not double, but increase only one-half.

Obviously, the opinion of those who maintain that silver would rise in value, even one-half, under unlimited coinage, is an opinion merely, which can be debated endlessly without result. Those who hold it call upon their opponents for proof that it is unsound, and claim that the failure to produce such proof is a confession that they are right. The fact is that the burden of proof is upon them, because they advocate change from existing conditions, the effect of which is known, to new conditions, the effect of which is not yet known, and from which, if their effect should turn out to be disastrous, there would be no return.

So far as past experience goes, it teaches that unlimited coinage would not improve the market value of silver. In the shape of coin it would be no more valuable, compared with other commodities, than it is now in the shape of bullion. The argument is made that if silver at 16 to 1 becomes a legal tender for the payment of debts, a demand will spring up for it which will enhance its commercial value just as any other new demand would. This argument overlooks the fact that the payment of debts is the smallest use of money. The demand for it as a medium of exchange and for the purchase of commodities is much more important, and when a man is selling goods for money he does not look at its legal tender value, but at the value at which he can use it in the purchase of other goods. During our war and for some years after it our legal tender money was as good as gold for debt-paying purposes, but for buying commodities and paying wages it was worth at times only 40 cents on the dollar in gold, and until 1879 always much less than gold. If the law could not make legal tenders equal in purchasing power to gold when commercially they were worth less, it is fair to presume that it will not be able to make silver dollars, which are worth commercially 53 cents in gold, worth 100 cents by declaring them a legal tender in the payment of debts.

Another lesson from experience is furnished by India. That mighty country, with a population of 300,000,000, and an unbounded capacity from time immemorial for absorbing silver, saw its rupee under unlimited coinage fall in a few years from being worth two shillings sterling to a little more than one shilling. In 1893 the Indian mints were closed to private coinage, and then the rupee began to rise, until now it is worth fourteen pence sterling. This shows that restricting the coinage has increased the value of a coin which previously had only the value of bullion.

Against this is urged the fact that for many years prior to 1873 the commercial ratio of silver to gold agreed very nearly with the legal ratio of 15% to 1, fixed by the French Mint, and it is asked triumphantly why the agreement cannot be restored by legal enactment. The argument rests upon the false assumption that the commercial ratio was controlled by the legal. On the contrary, the two frequently differed. Silver during free coinage by France, was worth frequently at one time 6 per cent. more than it was at another. That the variations were not greater was owing to the small production of silver by the world, which prevented violent fluctuations in its market value. From 1821 to 1830 this production averaged 14,000,000 ounces a year; from 1830 to 1840 it was 19,000,000 ounces; from 1840 to 1850 it was 25,000 .-000 ounces; from 1850 to 1860 it was 29,-000,000 ounces, and from 1860 to 1870 it was 89,000,000 ounces. Since 1870 the product has increased rapidly, until for the last three years it has exceeded 160,000,000 ounces a year. That free coinage by this country. or even by all countries, could double the value of this enormous mass of silver is im-

probable, to say the least. We do not expect these considerations to have weight with fanatical silverites or with their allies, the "bimetallists" of Europe. We present them, however, in vindication of our course in opposing a measure which, in our view, has nothing to recommend it, either in reason or in morals, and which, if adopted, will ruin the commercial and financial fabric of the country.

A New Lifeboat.

That new life-saving boat which was briefly described in THE SUN of yesterday appears to be an invention which every waterman must welcome. The startling simplicity of the thing brings at once to the mind its incalculable advantages. It removes the difficulty and the danger attending the launching of the surfboat and the still greater perils attached to the return through the breakers and the beaching of the boat. And the simple contrivance of the "harbor" does it all! Now that we see it we are astonished that nobody ever thought of such a thing before. But we have it as it is, in its infancy, and no doubt we ought to be thankful for it. Like every new invention it can be improved upon, and probably before long the "harbor boat" with its sheltering arms may be seen on all the dangerous coasts of the United States,

How, it may be asked, can a flatiron shaped boat live in tremendous seas Would they not have a little picnic all to themselves with the enormously wide stern ? Well, probably they would, if they could get at it. But, like a ram, the boat always turns her head to her enemies and keeps her "harbor" well protected. It is not to be expected that this nautical

novelty will do away with the house station. It will simply be an outside branch estab lishment destined to do a flourishing business and reduce the tax of insurance companies and also the price of policies.

All things considered, this queer craft gives bright promises of a noble future.

The Failure of the Hoke Experiment. Those who are disposed to think too harshly of the Hon. HOKE SMITH at this time, should remember that he is a many-sided man. Within the past six years he has been on both sides of the silver question. Among the minor treasures of this establishment we possess a copy of a letter written by Hocus to Col. PECK, the leader of the Georgia State Alliance, in which he declared for the free coinage of silver as one of "the measures around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass." That was in 1890, and now in relapsing to free silver Hocus is only returning to his

earlier views. It is true that meanwhile Hocus has been a good deal of an Administration gold Democrat, and has even attempted to dismiss his opinions of 1890 as the product of imperfect information on the subject. "I did favor the tree coinage of silver," he wrote about a year ago. "I was giving most of my attention to professional work at that time, and supposed, without thorough investigation, that the free coinage of silver would carry the value of the silver bullion coined into a dollar to par, and also keep silver and gold dollars upon a parity. Since then I have given the subject much more

several years openly opposed it." Since then, again, Hocus has evidently given the subject still more study, and has educated himself back to his original opinions; or sufficiently so to impel him to support the free-silver candidate on a freesilver platform.

study, and, being thoroughly satisfied that

the free, unlimited, and independent coin-

age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would

result in silver monometallism, I have for

Personally this must be a mortification to Mr. CLEVELAND, but he has only himself to blame for it. After the united efforts of the Hon. HOKE SMITH and the Hon. DINK BOTTS had carried Georgia for CLEVELAND in the preliminary campaign of 1892, the President summoned HOKE to his Cabinet and permitted DINK to remain in obscurity in Lumpkin county. This was neither gratitude nor good political judgment, as we pointed out at the time. We trust that the disinterested wisdom of THE Sun's advice in 1892 respecting the undue preference shown to HOKE, and the unfair discrimination against DINK, is now apparent even to Boss CLEVELAND.

You can tell where the Hon. DINK BOTTS stands, every time. You can't be so sure about Hocus.

The Irish Land Bill Carried Through the House of Commons.

On Wednesday the Irish Land bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and was read a first time in the House of Lords. Mr. JOHN REDMOND, on the part of the Parnellites, and Mr. JOHN DILLON, speaking for a section of the Anti-Parnellites, admitted that the measure was an improvement on the Land act of 1881, and on the existing provisions for land purchase, but declared that it was far from giving the tenants their full rights. The passage of the bill has been resisted hotly by the Irish landlords, who will continue their opposition in the Upper House but, as it was supported earnestly by Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, who recognizes the necessity Ireland, we presume that Lord SALISBURY will not permit the measure to be beaten or modified seriously.

The majority of the Irish landlords dislike the bill, because they foresee that it will promote signally the purchasing of holdings by the occupiers, and that, although the consent of the landlords is required nominally, it will in practice operate as a long step toward compulsory purchase. But why should not the landlords be willing to sell their land? Be cause, they say, the sale of their land on any terms obtainable under the Government bill would mean for them a grievous reduction of income. The largest price that they can hope for is a sum equivalent to twenty years' purchase. This would signify that they are now getting 5 per cent. rent. To keep the purchase money equally safe, they must put it, they say, into 234 per cent, investments. There is obvious exaggeration in this statement. There are investments which are quite as safe earners of interest as is Irish land, and pay more than 21/4 per cent.; on the other hand, in the estimate put forward by the landlords no account is made of outgo in the shape of payments to agents. Besides, experience should show that it is better to take twenty years' purchase now, than wait a decade or two and obtain less. Fifteen years ago the landlords could have got a better price than is offered now, had they been willing to accept it.

The Irish Nationalists, while welcoming the proposed facilities for land purchase, considered that the bill, even in its original form, made an inadequate allowance for im provements effected by the tenants. In this particular the measure would be now much less worthy of approval than it was when introduced, but for the withdrawal of the amendments urged by the Irish landlords and at first accepted by Mr. GERALD BALFOUR; for these would have curtailed materially the rights originally conceded to the tenants. Not on that account, however, would Mr. REDMOND or Mr. Dillon have brought himself to vote against the bill, because they both know that the one absorbing desire of the Irish cultivator is to own the soil he tills, and that, with all its actual or intended shortcomings, the pending measure would further that desire. As for the motives which prompted Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, the Govern ment leader in the Commons, to insist upon the passage of the bill, these are plain enough. During the campaign which preceded the last general election, he and his Unionist colleagues repeatedly and solemnly promised that they would do anything for Ireland, short of granting legislative independence. They know that the pledge must be kept, because failure to keep a similar one between 1886 and 1892 caused their defeat in the last-named year. Be-

the tenants could be converted into peasant proprietors, there would be an end to disaffection in Ireland for many a generation. They forget that a good many wrongs would remain to be redressed, such for instance, as the glaring excess of revenue wrung annually from Ireland by the British exchequer since the Union, first detected by Mr. SEXTON, and now acknowledged by a Royal Commission to exist.

A Fair Offer to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. BRYAN is reported to be practising in Lincoln the speech he expects to deliver in the Madison Square Garden in this town two weeks hence.

We hope that nothing will induce Mr. BRYAN to omit from his New York speech the celebrated passage about the crown of thorns and crucifixion on the cross of gold. We assure him that his audience here will be greatly disappointed if the crown is not pressed down as usual, and Labor is not crucified according to the regular schedule. Without those features, a BRYAN speech, however eloquent, would be universally regarded in New York as "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out.

It is true that most of our citizens are already familiar with the passage in question, through the perusal of Mr. BRYAN's Chicago speech, as well as of previous efforts of his in which the same effects were introduced. But they have not heard Mr. BRYAN declaim it. They are curious to see with what facial expression of simulated agony he presses down the crown of thorne, and with what curves and contortions of his ample mouth he is accustomed to shrick forth the word "Crucify!"

It will be a great disappointment, we repeat, if Mr. BRYAN, through any sentiment of delicacy or apprehension, should deprive our people of that privilege. Thousands would stay away from the Garden if they thought such was to be the case.

If the Boy Orator will definitely promise to give us the crown of thorns and the cross of gold in his best style without modification or flinching, we will undertake on our part to guarantee that the Hon. SAMUEL W. McCALL of Winchester, Massachusetts, shall not be in the Garden.

The editor of THE NEW YORK SUN Is travelling in the Dachestan, Caucasus. He is accompanied, says the Advect Fremys of St. Petersburg, by Mr. Parning Strykes, her Majesty's Consul at Ratours, and the United States Consul at Ocean, Dr. Tuodas E. Histonan,—Scattle Post Intelligencer.

And where could any one find better company? More friendly, intelligent, competent, universally informed, and agreeable gentlemen do not exist either in the consular service or out of it, in Daghestan or elsewhere. And both of them speak Russian as if to the manner born

The massive form and boom of the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE of Monroe county not only occupy the whole of the Erie Canal, but overlap large districts of dry land. Even in Buffalo, which is, was, should be, or might have been sacred to the boom of the Hon. JAMES ABEL ROBERTS, the encroaching AL-DRIDGE is not without political possessions. The friends of civil service reform are especially zealous in his behalf. Still, the great fall roundup of Republican candidates for Governor is yet to be held; and, large as Mr. ALDRIDGE is and deeply as he dotes upon civil service reform, he is only one member of a flock numbering some 12,617% souls.

It is evident that Citizen John D. Rockerel-ten can talk, and talk well, when he faces an inspiring audience. -Plain leader. No doubt, no doubt. But, after all, his talk-

ing faculty isn't equal to his paying faculty. That is sublime.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is expected to arrive in Hoston today or to-morrow. It might be safer for these BELLONA's bridegrooms not to land, but in the cause of thirst they will brave any dangers; and although they don't know it, serious peril is in store for them in East Boston. They fondly imagine that Boston is awaiting them with her eyes full of proud tears, her hands full of flowers, her hampers full of champagne bottles. They believe that they are to be welcomed as the of international peace, the winners of bloodless victories, the bearers of a "glad hand" from the Queen, men initiated in the mysteries and splendors of social England. The truth is that there is every probability that they will be received with execrations, if not with brick-bats. A London correspondent of the Boston of doing something to allay agitation in Advertiser furnishes these dreadful details of a shocking social crime:

"Some of the good fellows from Boston were not exactly attired in the way that court effuncte de-mands for gentlemen invited to a garden party by the Prince of Walks. I am referring, of course, to those members of the Ancients who had not arrived in Fast land in uniform, but had contented thems.

showing their membership of the corps by wearing the badge or the button. The de regle dress is a frock or Prince Albert coat. with either a white or a waistcoat matching the trousers of not too pronounced a pattern, and patent leather boots. Absolutely de riqueur is a tall slik hat. I noticed, however, one or two gentlemen among the ununiformed Ancients who were derby hats and cut away coats; three or four were in evening dress, and one gentleman was not only in evening dress, but he wore an aggressively short hat with it."

Are these the curled darlings of Boston? Are these the warriors who have inspected the Queen and fraternized with the Prince and dined with Field Marshais? These, Bome in spatts and derby bats, and some in cut-

The only excuse which can be offered is that by the time of the garden party the Ancients didn't know whether it was morning, afternoon, or evening, and were an assortment of clother matching their own uncertainty. But that excuse will not serve. Boston expects her veterans

The Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS of Indiana, not discouraged by the failure of the Popocrat Convention to call him from between the plough handles, continues his efforts to stand in the front row of Popocrat statesmanship, and is now making faces at the Federal courts and speaking of them in the King CAMBYERS vein seloved of DEBS and the Popocrat platform. The transition from idelic to Aitgeldian Popperacy is a little violent, but Mr. MATTHEWS is a vigorous statesman, especially when the dog days affect his temperament.

Some finical persons in South Dakota affect surprise because the State Populist ticket s not adorned by the name of any farmer. Isn't it enough to be allowed to vote for a Pop. ticket? Do the South Dakota farmers want everything? The gentlemen who are enough to take the trouble to expatiate on the "wrongs" endured by the farmer to depict the joys and ease of getting rich by means of splitting the dolare justified in expecting something for their services. They cannot be required to live entirely by means of the good that they can do. The case of the Hon. SILVER BRICE BLAND at Chicago ought to have shown to the South Dakota Pop farmers the futility of agri-

While the country is waiting with breathess attention for the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BEYAN to compile himself and the files of oratory and make ready to daze the East in the Madison Square Gardenelt may be some mitigation of the public strain to know that all the other great wellheads of Pop speech are in good condition and already running over. Never has the country seen such a depth of talk as it is bout to see. On the list of Pop declaimers are the Hon. Blow DERS, the Hon. DINGDONG BUTLER of Honeycutt's, the Hon. WIND ALLEN of Nebrasks, the Hon. LORAINE DANTON LEWELLING, he Hon. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE and the sides, they really believe that if all HOR. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER Of Kansas, the Hon. HERMAN TAUBENECK of Tennessee whom the Boy Orator, when serving as a Boy Orator, called "an ass:" the Hon. Jacob SLECHER COXEY of Ohio, and the Hon. Cant.

"What a disturbance! Crank on crank! Who knows the names of all of 'em

BROWNE of the District of Columbia.

MIMMS of Tennessee, who was a good deal of a Populist candidate for President himself, makes voluntary affidavit to the orthodoxy and good and regular standing of Repudiation But. "We know him to be heartly in sympathy with our platform," says Mr. Minns, "He favors an trredeemable currency. He is a greenbacker out and out. He favors Government ownership of railroads and the telegraph, and fought at Chicago for the initiative and referendum. I sincerely trust that he will not accept our nomination or speak out for our platform. We know where he stands, and are satisfied to have him remain stient." Tom Warson himself couldn't get a better certificate than this of his thoroughness in the Populist faith.

THE SILVER CRAZE IN THE WEST. Encouraging Reports from Yown, Nebraska, and Montana,

From a Private Letter from Dubuque As said before, you need not worry about Iowa, because our State will roll up a good old-fashioned majority for sound money. Indications from day to day confirm what I wrote you regarding Nebraska, and, unless a remarkable change takes place, for which I see no probability, I have no doubt McKinley and Hobart will carry Nebraska, Bryan's own State. Parties from Montana tell me that silver cuts

a very small figure with them, they being so greatly interested in sheep raising that the free-wool clause will bring Montaus into the McKinley column next November. It is the general impression here that the Silver party is losing ground daily in Illinois, Wis-

consin, Minnesota, and Iowa, but, of course, the sound-money men and the Republican party, as a party as well, should not let up an hour in organizing and pushing the campaign so as to make the result safe beyond any doubt for the coming day in November. Why Silver Dollars Are at Par with Gold.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have seen in an edition of your paper that sliver is not exchangeable for gold on demand at the United States Treasury for gold on demand at the United States Treasury. Suppose a man bas an obligation to meet payable in gold and has nothing but silver, how is begoing to obtain gold to meet this demand? Judging from what you say, I am unable to see way the silver dollar is at par with the gold dollar as a medium of exchange, is there a statute that would imply compalsory redemption of obligations in any specific coin or currency? is aliver a full legal tender for the payment of import duties?

J. H. Mc. Albany, N. Y.

A man would not have much difficulty now in exchanging his silver dollars for gold, for the reason that these same silver dollars are legal tender for all debts payable to the United States. The silver dollar remains at par with gold because no more of them are coined, and the public therefore has confidence in their conventional value being maintained.

There is no statute compelling the redemption f greenbacks in gold, if this is what our correspondent has in his mind in his third question. It is a matter of good faith. The Government, when it issued greenbacks during the war, promised to pay them in coin, and there was no coin in circulation but gold coin. The obligation to pay in gold is as sacred and distinct as though it were prescribed by statute.

The Widowed Householder.

To the Epiton of The Sux-Sir; A lady, recently widowed, has her all in two small houses. One she occupies with her four young children (1 to 10 years old). The other rents for \$10. This \$30 is her all wherewith to support her family. She asks how will it be when thirty silver dullars, as they say, won't buy any more than the half of what thirty gold dellars do now?

JERSEY CITY.

When prices rise with the debasement of the currency, rents will rise too. They would rise more slowly than the prices of ordinary commodities, and during the process landlords like this widow would have to endure very considerable privations. She would not suffer so much, though, as the wage earner with no capital but his hands. His wages would rise more slowly than anything else, and then only after long and hard battles with strikes and lockouts,

A Serew Loose in the Column Issue

To the Editor of THE Sex-Sir: As I understand 10 to 1, it is the ratio sought to be maintained by law according to which 16 ounces of sliver shall equal in value one ounce of gold, and, if I am right, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 means taking from the Government, and consequently the people, half an ounce of gold every time 16 ounces of silver are

It is all very well to say we want to down these monopolies and trusts; that's good enough. But prove how you are going to solve this problem. Cer-tainly not by creating one of the most gigantic silver monopolies, trusts or rings that the world has yet ever experienced. Are you going to bite off your nose to spite your face?

A. JORDAN,

351 East 151st street. We do not understand what Mr. Jordan means when he speaks of "taking from the Government half an ounce of gold every time 16 ounces of silver are coined."

For the Election of McKinley. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: All hall, I say, to those Democratic papers who have come out boldly

and have refused to support the candidate of th Chicago Convention, which should put to blush many who, while they agree with these papers, have not shown the moral courage to say that they will not support the ticket, fearing that they will make the mistake of jumping into the wrong camp, whereby they will get a setback in their litical aspirations if the other party wins, What a commentary upon the Democracy of the country. Democrats denouncing other Democrats as traitors because they will not swallow the dose prescribed at Chicago: others denouncing bank-ing institutions as "goldbugs," &c. As a Democrat of many years and one who has never voted any other ticket, would it not be in good form to call a halt in these uncalled for bitter expressions? for it would appear that a large number of these fresilver advocates seem to have lost all common sense, and many who are advocating this free sliver craze know as much about it and what the issue will bring forth regarding the prosperity of the country as a "jackass does about telegraphy."
Many who were wearing swaddling clothes some
twenty odd years ago are now posing as supposed financiers and statesmen and forgetting those gentlemen who have been in public life for years before they were born, and all well known in public life for their conservative lileas, are now being termed "old fossils" because they have the manhood to say that they will not vote for any candidate whose views, if elected, would entan-ger the credit of the nation. These gentlemen see grave dangers ahead if free sliver becomes a law and they will fight that ticket to the bitter end, and by such work will carry thousands of votes to McKinley. Can the average voter appreciate what will be the result to this country's credit if the silparty is successful? Are they aware that it will cause the return of billions of dollars of American securities which have been sold in good faith to foreign investors? I do not say mill I say billions. It will also cause the return for redemption millions of dollars worth of United States bonds, wherein on that bond, bearing the seal of our country, it says, principal and interest paya-ble in the coin of the United States. Is not that an obligation to pay in gold? Is not gold our medium to-day? But some of the followers of the aliver party have publicly said in print that they should be redeemed in silver and interest paid in silver. Is it the desire of any honest voter his country shall be placed in the light of a "bunco steerer"? I say no most emphatially. What else is likely to occur? Values of all kinds will depreciate; all new enterprises will be abandoned; mills will be closed down; no new enterprises for the laborer; the financier, as well as the banker and rich man, will lock up every dollar possible; no markets for crops at their real value; and what then? We will see the workman and his starving family, and what then? Should such a curse be put upon our country, and it should happen, it means one terrible word, anarchy; and what does that mean? It means bloodshed,

Let all Democrats vote to beat this silver ticket

which they term true Democracy. Pull together, even

if they term you traitors to your old party. Work to

elect a President who will be truly american. Work

A WORKINGMAN'S CALL. Everybody Must Help to Prevent Repu-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIT: At a time when party is arrayed against party and scettonalism is ramumit, when the interests of every street laborer. mechanic, merchant, and professional man are stake, and the country at large is threatened with financial disaster, at such a time, I say, it should be incumbent upon us, as individuals, not only to study the paramount upon us, as individuals, not only to study the paramount questions of the day with a view of holding "our own" in discussing or debuting upon them, but to think seriously and earnessiv of the situation, of the inevitable disastrous effects which the 16 to 1 silver dollar would bring about should ome to pass, and do all within our power to avert

the calamity.

The Wall street goldbug and the "pluteeratie" press are pictured to the discontented Western farmers in colors that would throw into the shade his Satanic majesty himself. I speak from personal experience, having come in contact with the masses as well as with the silver agliators during my recent travels through the West and the South. Cleap money and plenty of it is promised without reserve. Free colonge of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is held out as the only panaces against all social evils, real and imaginary, and anarchism, pure and simple, seems to have taken a firm grasp upon certain soc-

Wons of the country and is holding full sway.

But what is to be done to coun eract the pernicious influence which the sliver agitators and demagogues seem to wield over the masses? In my humble optoion there is but one way of doing effective work. Let every citizen having the interests of his country at heart do his duty. What we want is a campaign of education carried on on a great scale. Such a campaign should not be limited to the stump speaker and to the newspapers, effective though the work of either is. Let every one of us, individually and all as a body, undertake a little missionary work, reason it out, so to speak, with our neighbors and bring them back to their senses. In union there is strength. To do this one need not necessarily be "away up" in finance, not more so than he who, in order to prove that two and two make four, requires a knowledge o the calculus. A dollar containing but fifty-three cents' worth of allver can under no possible circum stances be "stretched" to equal in its purchasing power the coin actually worth 100 cents. This is a simple truth, easily grasped and retained.

As this question concerns us all, and as upon the issue of the present campaign depends our very means of subsistence-I speak as a wage workernone of us should remain passive at this hour o trouble and social disturbance. Let every one of us, within his own limited circle, carry on the good work of spreading the light where a light is most needed. The commercial traveller on the road, the laborer in the street, the mechanic at his bench, and the me To arms, to arms! The occasion is a momentous

one. We must redeem our national honor and integ-rity. Our wives and little ones depend upon our sup-port. It is a question of bread and butter with the majority of us. S. S. SKIDKLAKY. 514 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa,

Follow Mr. Skidelsky's advice, every man of you. Resist, all of you, the repudiation of debta and the debasement of the currency, shamelessly or fanatically proposed by the Bryan party. Remember that free sliver will cut wages nearly in half, and that it will brand the United States as a Dick Turpin among nations.

Landowners and Pres Silver

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. You state that free silver would reduce the value of the wage earner's dollar to 53 cents; thus he would ultimately have to pay nearly twice as much as he does at pres ent for rent.

flow is it that the rich landowners who live or tiow is it that the rich landowners who live or travels great deal abroad are opposed to the free cotnage of silver when it would mean a clear gain to them?

Would they not receive nearly twice as much in aller for rent, which would equal tietr present in-come in gold, while their disbursements in this country could be paid in silver?

15 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORE, July 28.

Rich landowners will suffer less from debasing the currency than almost any other class of people. They will be hurt chiefly through the harm done to industry by tampering with the financial standard. But we believe that many thousands of rich landowners are against free ilver for a reason that our correspondent possibly has not considered, but which cannot fall to assert itself throughout the campaign. They are against free silver because it is fraud; it would make a fraud of the United States. No sound American who thinks for a moment will

No Shirking the Issue by Democrats, TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: No self-respecting. mest Democrat can afford to "winter" his vote at the coming election. I personally am convinced that so long as there remains an lota of doubt as to the elecn of a sound-money President it is his pressing duty to place his vote where it will do the most effective work in defeating Bryan and his brazen highwaymen associates. In spite of what seems to me too obvious a duty to admit of argument, I meet tens upon tens of Democrats who are honest and want to see Bryan defeated, but who don't want to see McKinley elected.
They admit that Bryanism is more threatening than
McKinleyism, and yet without further defence of their curious position they will not cast a vote the

possess in order to make or help make absolutely certain a defeat which now seems doubtful. CHARLES P. DELANO. 512 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, July 29.

Doesn't Want Lunaties for Fellow Passes

To the Editor of The SUS-Sir: I wish to make a complaint against the practice of transporting luna-tics in crowded passenger trains of the New York Central Railroad. Yesterday afternoon, on the train eaving the Grand Central Depot at 4:55 o'clock lunatic in charge of a keeper, bound for Poughkeep-sie Asylum, made it very unpleasant for the pamen-gers in the crowded and hot smoking car. The patient, an aged man, raved and shouted until utterij tient, an aged man, raves and should and part of the exhausted. He was not manacled, and part of the time was kicking and struggling on the floor. The keeper handled him as well as he could under she oir cumstances. It was a sight pitiful and depressing to

tiness
This train is always crowded by commuters, and it not the first time I have witnessed such an exhibion on this road. s not the first time ; have wished and on this road, fon on this road.
Surely, a comfortable chair in the baggage car, secluded and away from the crowd, would less excite New York, July 30.

So It Ye.

From the Jewish Tribuna THE SUN IS growing stronger and stronger in popu arity Its readers are the most intelligent in the country. There is an irresistible fascination about THE SCH of which thoughtful and appreciative readers cannot rid themselves.

Took 25 Years to Get Bis Money Back.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. only could recognize them, probably w should be surprised to see how often a piece of money returns to us; and wouldn't it be interesting if we could trace their travels? A Vinsihaven merchant s thought of this several times lately as he looked at his favorite pocket piece. He stamped his name on it twenty five years ago, when a young man working at Hurricane, and sent it out on its wanderings He did not see it again until a few days ago, when somebody gave it to him in exchange for a bag of fruit. He does not plan to part with it again.

Carrying It Too Par.

From the Wayeross, Ga., Herald. The Herald threatened to expose any man found The Heroid inreatened to expose any man found using whiskey in the county election two years are, and the result now is that the Heroid office is as ago, and the result now is that the Heroid office is as a powder house. There may be such a thing as carrying the joke too far, or words to that effect.

> Her Sacrifice. From the Chicago Record.

"Did Mrs. Jones give up her bloomers to please her busband?" "No; her pug dog wouldn't come near her when she had them on.

Shirts and Shirt Waists Against the Women. From the Waterbury American Women have an unfair advantage in hot weather. A man's shirs sleeves go no further than a woman's shirt waist. It is hard to see why there should be a distinction between the two, except that a shirt waist is much more becoming to a woman than are shirt sleeves to a man.

Appropriate.

From the Bichmond Dispatch. Tourist-I notice that in the disposition of your roos you have an eye to appropriateness. Farmer - Yes! How's that! Tourist-Why, if I'm not mistaken, you've planted own on the foot of the hill.

On the 1st of September we are told to expect a new American Italian journal, the Unione Italo-Americana. It will be issued in Washington, D. C., and is designed specially to impress upon Italian im-migrants the propriety and the value of becoming for a man who believes in American industries and is who is not afraid to say so. Work for a man who, if President, will work for American ships to carry our products to foreign blatos and save militions of dollars to our southry. good citizens of the United States, and of ceasing to look upon Americans as strangers, or letting themselves be looked upon as strangers, after they have once determined to reside here. Consequently the Unions Italo-Americana deserves the good

SHE WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR. Miss Real Is Making a Lively Campaign se He Wyoming's Chief Executive,

Miss Estelle Real, who aspires to the Governorship of Wyoming, is now one of its State officers, and, previous to her election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, held a similar office in the county in which Cheyenne is located. She is an attractive young person, and one of the best campaigners the State has ever known. While making the race for the office she now fills, three years ago, she visited every county in the State, and made over 500 political speeches. The magnitude of this undertaking is apparent when a railway may of the State is scanned and the vast territory is seen that is not within shooting distance of even a sidetrack. She covered hundreds of miles on

From the Chicago Tribune.

seen that is not within should also an asidetrack. She covered hundreds of miles on horseback, and at every night function at which the cowboys of the surrounding ranches were present, the political feast of reason was followed by a dance.

Every waitz, so it was calculated, was soul for three votes—that of her partner and reactives he was sure to corral by his elequent description of the grace and ease with which she tripped the light fantastic.

Should she be nominated for Governor a repetition of this campaign is certain, and her election is by no means an uncertainty. She led the Republican tisket several thousand votes, and she can be depended upon to lead her opponent a merry dance, at all events, both before and after the State Convention.

Wyoming is the State in which woman suffrage practically had its official birthulace, and has the honor of electing the first woman duatice of the Peace in the country—Mother Morris, who held office forty years ago. Mother had to sit in judgment on her husband before she had worn the ermine one week, and he gos the limit.

she had worn shows the limit.

Wroming also sent, two women alternates to the Republican National Convention held in Minneapolis four years ago, thus setting the pace Colorado and other Western States followed.

pace Colorado and other Western States fol-lowed this year.

So it can be seen that of all the States in the Union Wyoming has a prior claim to a new woman Governor, though Miss Real is not a new woman in the general acceptance of the term. She believes in woman suffrage and in the political emancipation of her sex, but there she stops.

On the Road to West End. From the New Orleans Times Demecrat.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

He must have been his mother's darling. At any rate, he was one of the handsomest, manilisest little fellows who ever wore goiden hair that hung down his back and a nobby little sallor suit of white linen. He was kneeding on the front seat of a St. Charles avenue car on its way down town hast night, and was in a talkative mood. The motorman stopped the car and ten mood. The motorman stopped the car and the mood. The saked the gentleman seated behind him where he was going. On receiving the desired information the youngster become confidential, but his tone didn't. "My name's Alile," he said to the gentleman. "That's John," pointing to the boy on the seat beside him. "He's leven and I'm six, but I'm the biggeet. That's my sister Nellie," and his forefinger singled out a treaty girl on the opposite seat, who was evidently taking a great interest in what the tatter was saying. "She's seventeen, and that's her sweetheart with her. They're going to West End." The girl tried to shut the flow of words off, but it wouldn't work, and the boy coatinued: "I'm going there, too. So's my brother. He's going to buy us some lee cream, 'cause he's stuck on sister."

By this time everybody within sound of the

By this time everybody within sound of the By this time everybody within sound of the youngster's voice was laughing, and that means nearly everybody in the car. Something desperate had to be done, and the sister ranged the conversational youngster from his seat to her lan, and whispered something to him. "Say," he called to the gentleman, "sister says I mustn't talk to you any more on the car. Can't you come out to West End, too?"

His sister's sweetheart was thinking about gagging him when Canal street was reached and the party left the car. But it was a pinnic while it lasted.

News by Pigeon from the Farallenes.

From the San Francisco Chronicis.

An experimental carrier pigeon service is to be established from the Farallone Islands and from outgoing vessels to this city. The chamber of Commerce at its quarterly meeting pesterday decided to cooperate with Mr. Carlisle, who has offered fifty pairs of homing pigeons from the "Blue and Gold" lofts to begin the experiments with. The resolution by which the chamber committed itself to this venture was offered by Capt. Nelson, who spoke of the successful operation of a carrier service in the Hawalian Islands. Forecast Official Hammon was present and presented the advantages such a service would be to the Weather Bureau and through it to commerce. The Farallones are peculiarly well situated, he said, for an observation station. As soon as it could be demonstrated that regular communication could be maintained with them, he had no doubt that an observation station would be established there, and then it would be only a question of time when a submarine cable would be laid. Mr. Carlisle in his communication said nigeous could be trained to return from a distance of 150 miles at sea. In this way they could be made to carry important news both from outgoing and incoming vessels.

SUNBEAMS. -'Possums are destroying watermelons at White City. Fia., and giving more trouble than the rasors back hog, since they cannot be fenced out. —Representatives of fifty families from Chicago

and the Northwest have been prospecting in the neighborhood of Tampa, Fla., with a view to land purchases for farming. ss Bands has found ed a home in Indianapolis for convicts just re-leased from the penitentiary. The men will be

naintained nutil work can be procured for them.

-The money question has affected headgear Knoxville, Tenn., where the stores are selling soft felt hate gray in color to free-silver men and he of the same material, but "decidedly yallary," as they are described, to the gold men. —at Turnwater Park, Olympia, Wash, the deep are not confined in small enclosures, and it is pag of the sights of the park when the herd, led by

the buck, jump from a rock into the river and wimming across, run up the opposite bank. -A Scotland, Ga., girl who was as Cumberland Island taking her first sea bath, induced her friends, to return with her to the water after they had all started for the bath houses, and she was taken from the waves a few minutes later dead, having apparently died of hears disease.

-in May a Guyandotte, W. Va., woman bought rustio stand of willow limbs from a country cabinetmaker by the river side, and a fortnight ago ouds and leaves appeared, sprouting from parts of the table legs where small branches or twice had been cut off in flitting the legs and cross pieces to gether. Some of the sprouts now are two or three inches long.

-The peculiar flavor, resembling cherry phosphate, which characterized the milk of one of his cows one morning was explained by Amos Grim of Wabash county, Ind., as being due to the cow's having eaten wild cherries. She was a freak cow, with six teats. One day the milk tasted of her and Grim found that she had got into the garden and eaten his raspberry bushes.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Mashonaland being in revolt, its Bishop has

is over and collect money for his diocese. Parts policemen have been supplied with elect trie dark lanterns, by means of which they can see 150 feet away. They were employed successfully in a recent raid in the Bots de Boulome on the homeless persons who sleep there at night.

That Rontgen rays burn the skin like similaritaths

concluded to stay in England till the disturbance

latest information from Berlin about the thences enon. Profs. Grumbach and Du Bois Reymond have succeeded in rendering visible some of the softer parts of the body, like the largus and the disphragm, by means of improved tubes

To counterbalance the British rathroad to Counts, the German Government is about to introduce a railroad bill into the Reichstag, providing for a line 1,778 kilometres long from Darce Samam and Bagamoyo to Tabora in Uniamiembe, bran hing out

there into two lines, one to Ujiji on lose Tab-ganyika, the other to the Victoria Nyaura. A royal duchess and a German princes riting on a fire engine was the sight that gratiful and uarter of London recently. The Purhess of Albany, with her sister, Princess Elizabeth of Waldock-Pyrmont, visited the Southwark blin Delante ment when a false alarm and a fire drill were ranged, and the princesses were driven to the fire

on the machine. Peron, a lion tamer at the fair of Neullis, was attacked by the iton Brutus immediately after performing the feat of putting his head in the by his father's driving the from off with a profile fork. Two years ago the same lion nearly killed Peron père at the same Neully fair and was then

driven off by the son. Tuberculosis is affected by the Hontgen rays, at coraing to MM. Lorest and Genous's report to the Academie des Sciences. They inventaged eight guinea pigs with tuberculosis virus from 2% posed three of them for an hour daily to the rare during eight weeks. The five who were kept from the rays developed abscesses and their health was deranged. The three kept in good health and grew fat on the rays.